FOUR CAMPUSES UNITED ALL FOUR: COLORADO

2015-16 Annual Indicators

Published February 2016

Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance
University of Colorado
1800 Grant Street, Suite 800
Denver, Colorado 80203
More data available at http://www.cu.edu/budgetpolicy/cu-data





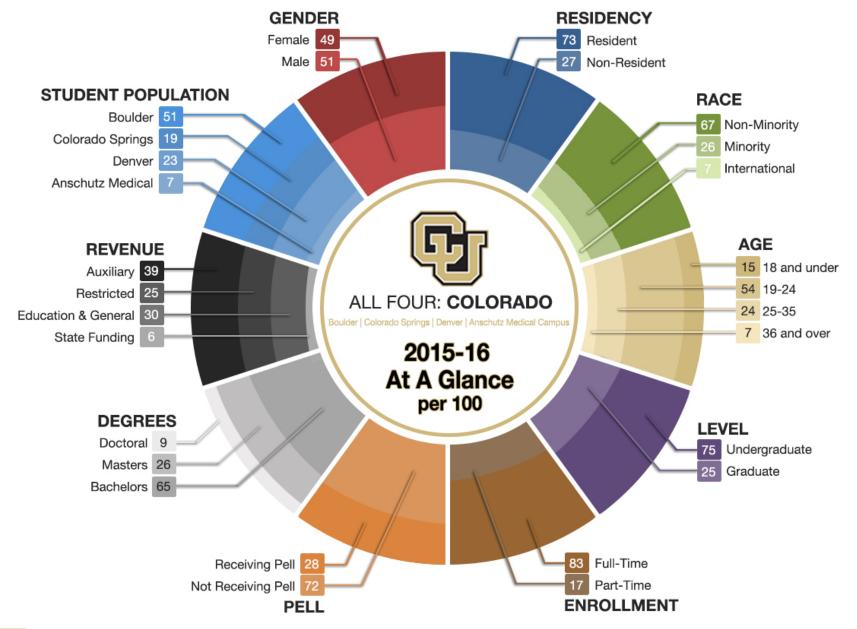
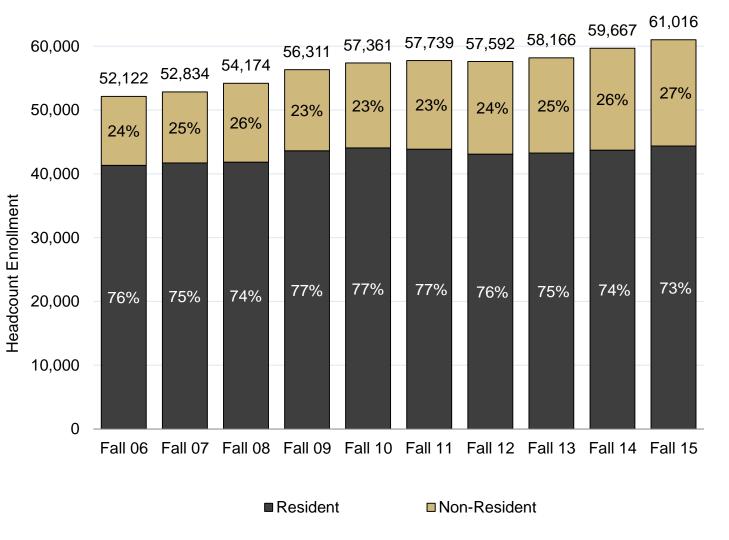




Figure 1: Student Enrollment



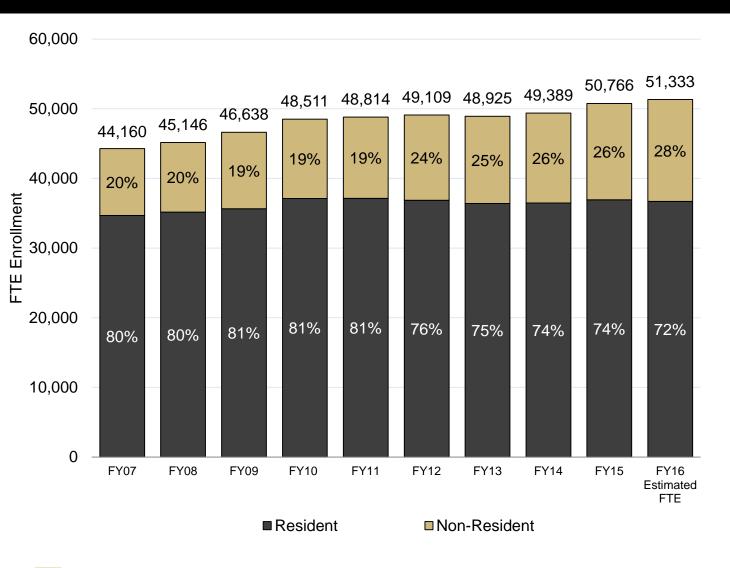
Over the last 10 years, student headcount has steadily increased (17 percent) and has surpassed 60,000.

- Resident enrollment increased 7 percent (~3,000 students).
- Non-resident enrollment increased 54 percent (~5,800 students) over the same time period.
- 1 in 4 students enrolled at a public college in Colorado are at CU*

CU Enrollment as of census date *Statewide statistic as of fall 2014



Figure 2: Student FTE

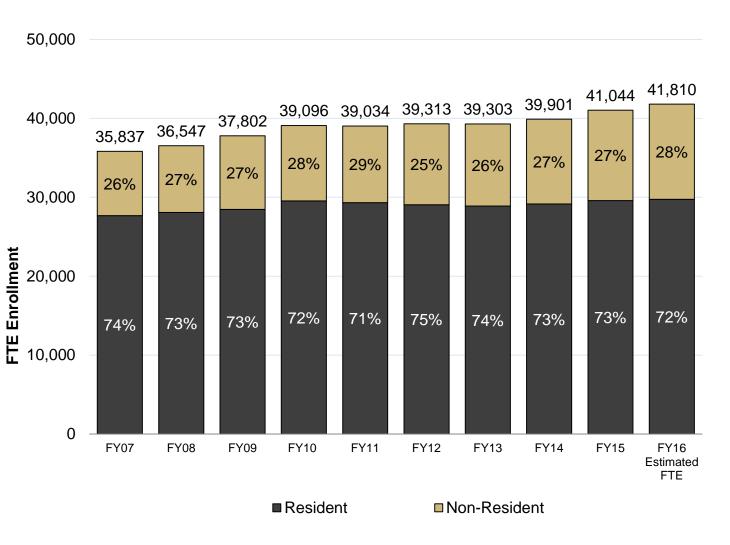


Full-time equivalent student enrollment (SFTE) increased 16 percent between FY 2007 and FY 2016.

- Resident SFTE enrollment has increased 6 percent (~2,000 FTE).
- Non-resident SFTE has increased 52 percent (~5,000 FTE).



Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE

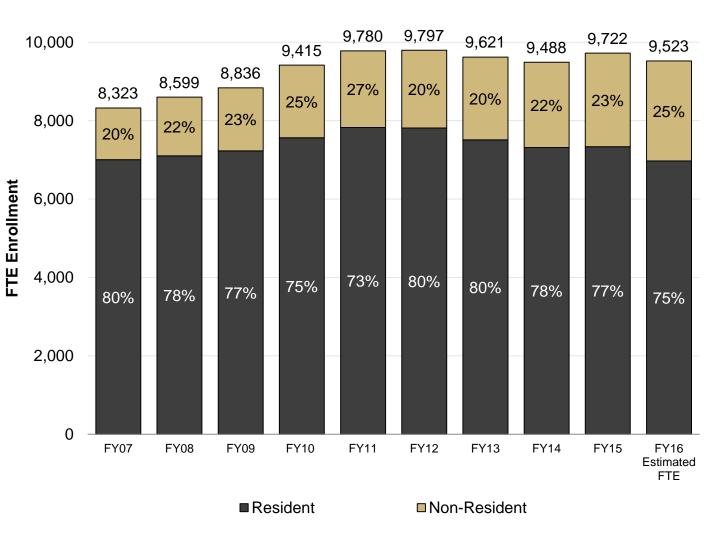


Since FY 2007, undergraduate FTE has grown by almost 6,000 (17 percent).

- Resident undergraduate enrollment increased 7 percent (~2,000 FTE).
- Non-resident undergraduate enrollment increased 48 percent (~3,900 FTE).



Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE

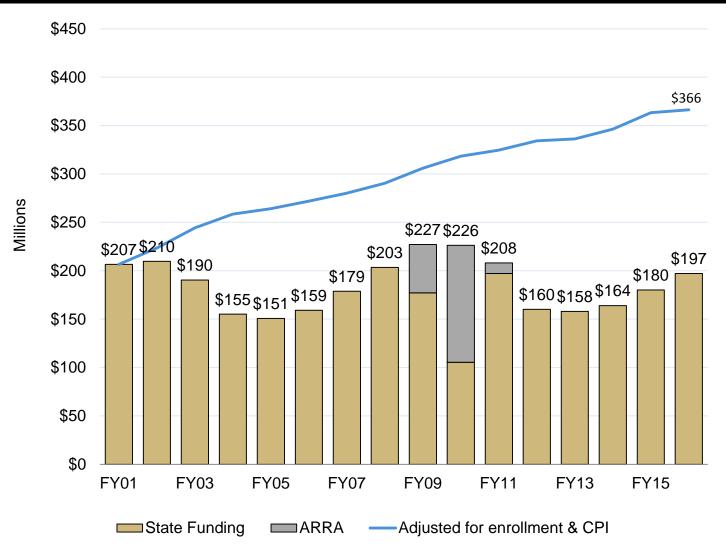


Graduate student FTE has increased by 14 percent since FY 2007.

- Resident graduate students has shown only small fluctuations over the last 10 years.
- Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased at a high rate, 93 percent (~1,200 FTE).



Figure 5: History of State Funding



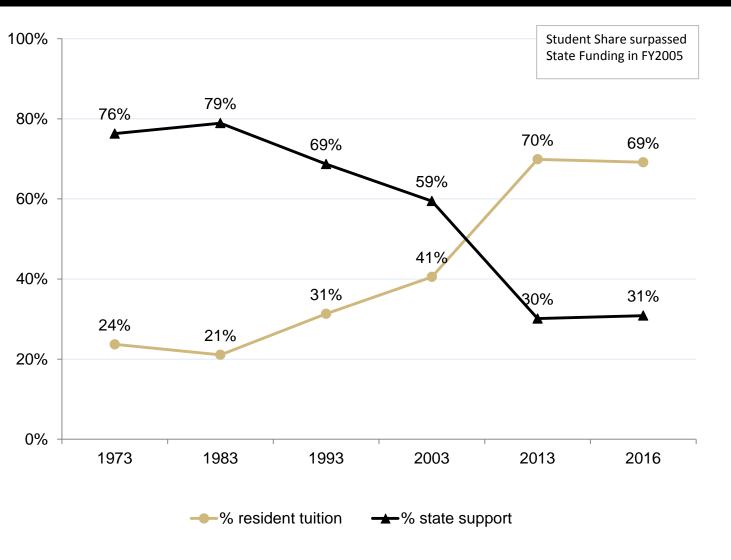
Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the university needs almost \$170 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2001.

In FY 2016, state funding is \$197 million (including tobacco settlement funds).

Note: Prior versions used FY 2003 as the base year. Funding amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Data is based on Budget Data Books and CDHE FTE.



Figure 6: History of CU State Funding + Tuition



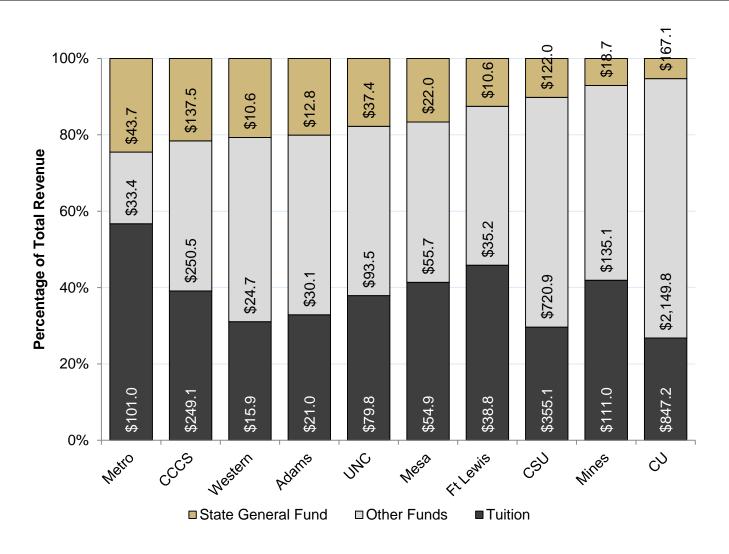
The balance between state support and tuition revenue has changed markedly since the 1970s.

State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. That ratio has nearly reversed over time.

Note: Dollar amounts are not adjusted for inflation.



Figure 7: CO Higher Education Sources of Revenue



FY 2014-15

State support represents a small share of total revenue for all Colorado public institutions.

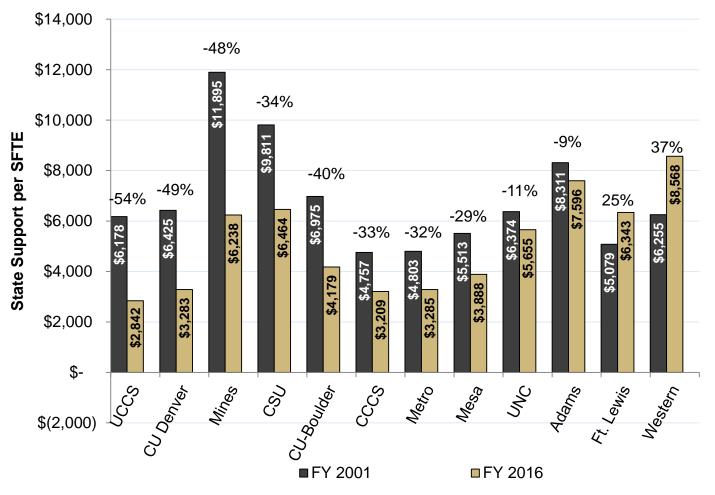
The largest share of CU revenue comes from auxiliary and restricted revenue sources.

Auxiliary revenues include self-supporting enterprises, such as student housing and bookstores.

Contracts and grants for research are the primary source of restricted revenues.



Figure 8: State Support per Resident SFTE



FY 2001 to FY 2016

State funding per resident FTE at CU's main campuses is well below the average for Colorado's public four-year institutions.

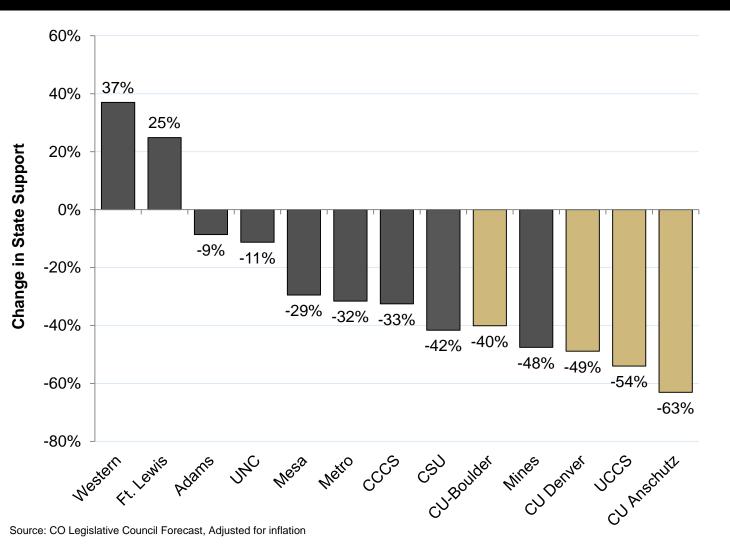
Anschutz Medical FY 2001: \$49,360 FY 2016: \$17,600 (-64%)

Source: CO Legislative Council Forecasts (Feb 2005, Feb 2015), Dollars are adjusted for inflation (CPI)

Source: CO Legislative Council Forecast



Figure 9: Change in State Support per Res SFTE



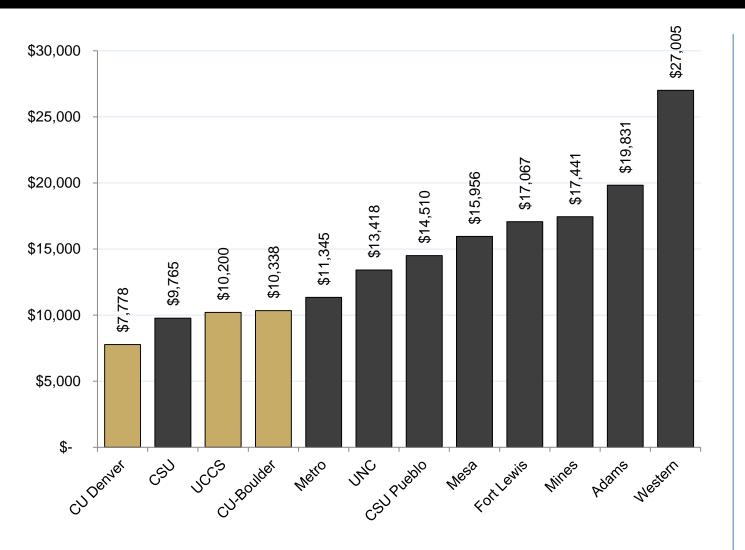
FY 2001 to FY 2016

Over the last decade, most Colorado institutions have experienced a significant loss in state funding per full-time equivalent student. CU campuses have contended with cuts ranging from 42 percent (Boulder) to 64 percent (Anschutz Medical Campus).

Note: Dollars adjusted for inflation (CPI)



Figure 10: State Support per Resident Degree



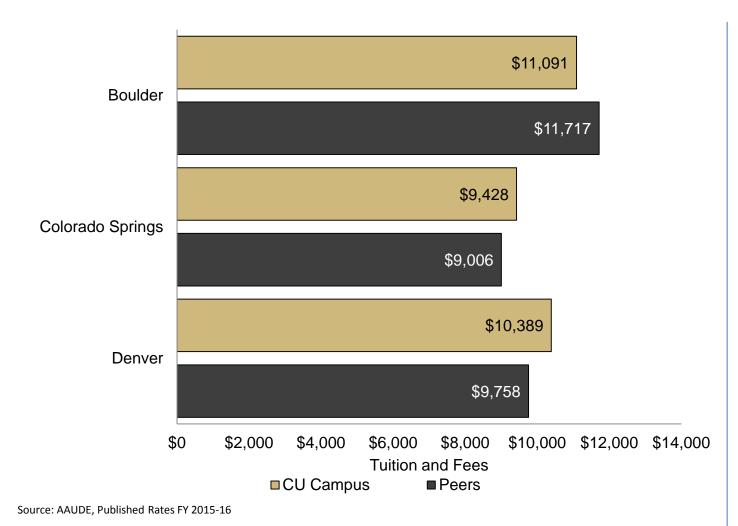
FY 2013-14

CU campuses have among the lowest state cost per resident degree when compared to other Colorado public fouryear institutions.

Source: CDHE Degrees Awarded, Budget Data Book



Figure 11: Resident UG Tuition & Fees Compared to Peers



FY 2015-16

Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers.

Boulder resident undergraduate tuition remains below the peer group average, while Denver and Colorado Springs tuition rates are just above the peer average.

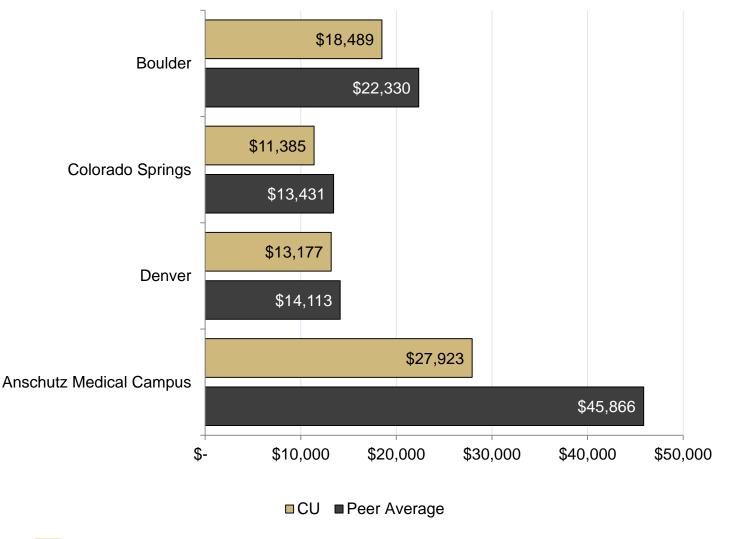
Note: Tuition rates are based on 30 credit hours per academic year.
Rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).



University of Colorado

Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

Figure 12: State Support + Tuition, Compared to Peers



FY 2013-14

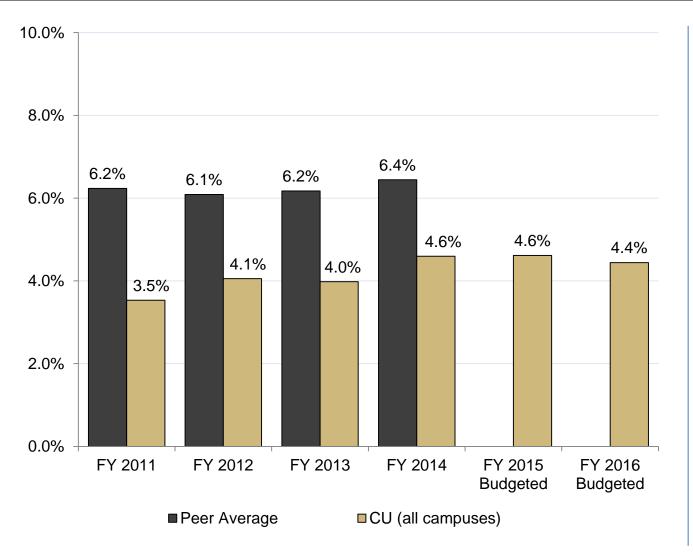
Due to low levels of state funding, CU receives less revenue from tuition and fees and state support (per student FTE) than its peer institutions.

Source: IPEDS, FY 2014

Note: FY 2013-14 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.



Figure 13: % Admin Expenditures compared to Peers



The proportion of CU's administrative expenditures to total expenditures is consistently well below the average for peer institutions.

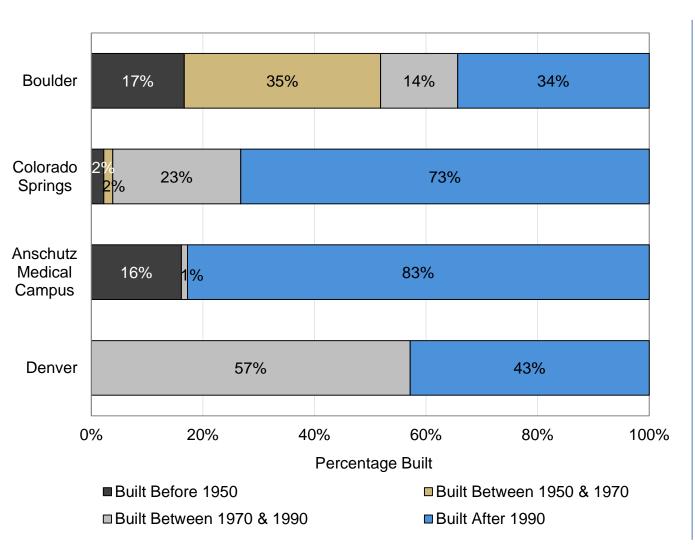
Source: IPEDS Finance, Institutional Support Expenditures

Note: FY 2014 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.



Percent of Total Expenditures

Figure 14: Age of Buildings Stock



A large percentage of the square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970.

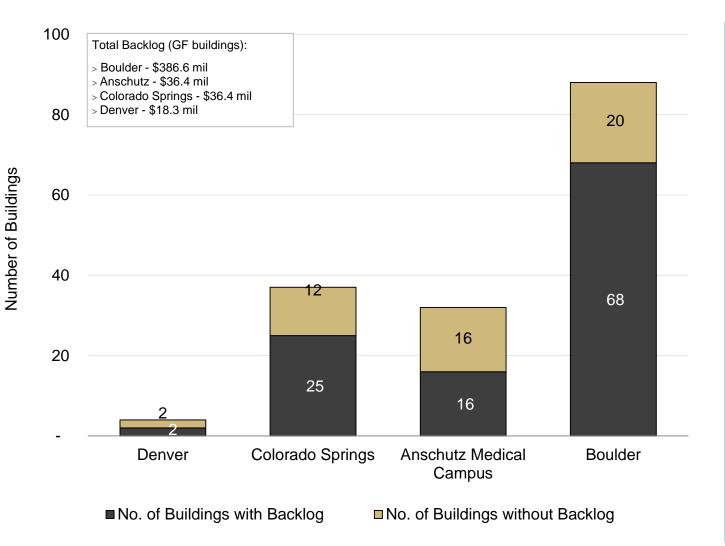
At Colorado Springs, nearly three-fourths of the square footage is in buildings constructed after 1990.

At the Anschutz Medical Campus, most of the square footage is in buildings added since 1990.

All Denver campus buildings were built since 1970.



Figure 15: General Fund Maintenance Backlog



More than 77 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog.

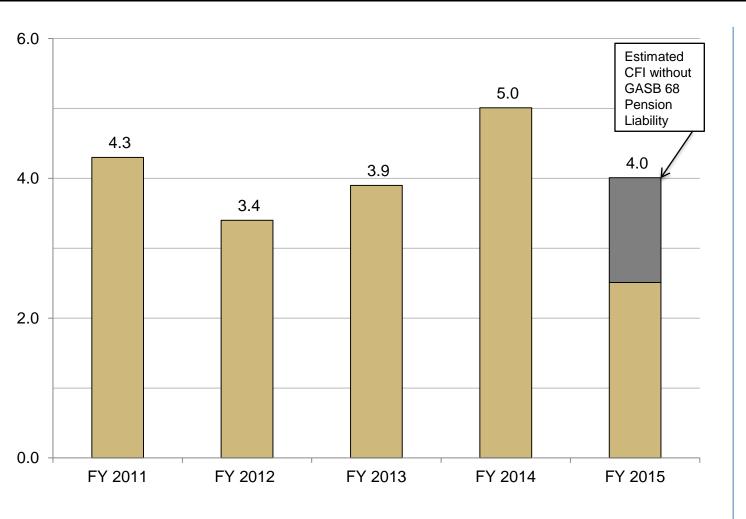
On the Colorado Springs campus, twothirds have a maintenance backlog.

On the Anschutz Medical Campus, half of general fund buildings have a backlog.

Note: Only academic buildings eligible for future state controlled maintenance over 5,000 gross square feet are included. Total backlog reflects amount reported to the Office of the State Architect.



Figure 16: CU Composite Financial Index



Scale is from -4 to 10.

A CFI score of 3 is the threshold of institutional financial health.

CU targets a score between 3 and 4.

A score of less than 3 indicates a need for attention.

A score of greater than 3 indicates acceptable fiscal health.

The CFI is based on four financial ratios:

- Primary Reserve Ratio
- Net Operating Revenues Ratio
- Return on Net Assets Ratio
- Viability Ratio

Includes the Foundation. Estimated CFI without Pension Liability does not match financial statements



Figure 17: Credit Ratings

Fitch

AAA

Aa1	AA+		
Aa2	AA		
Aa3	AA-		
A1	A+		
A2	А		
A3	A-		
Baa1	BBB+		
Baa2	BBB		
Baa3	BBB-		
Ba1	BB+		
Ba2	BB		
Ba3	BB-		
B1	B+		
B2	В		
B3	B-		
Caa	CCC		
Ca	CC		

C

RD/D

Moody's

Aaa

CU Rating

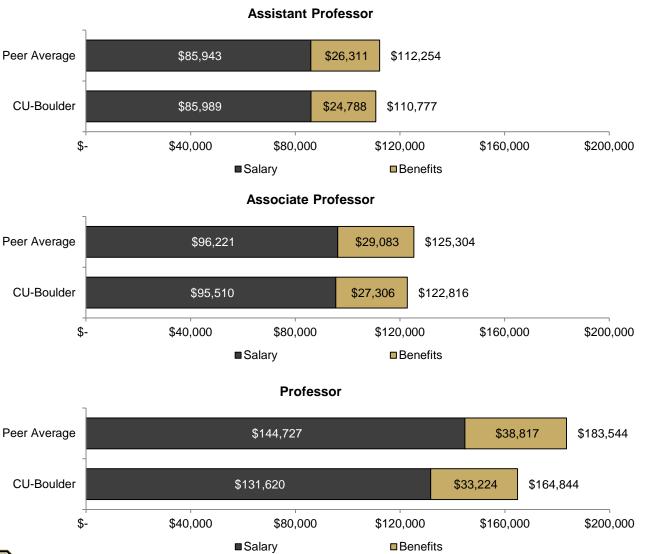
Achieving and maintaining a high bond rating is a key measure of financial stewardship and accountability to university stakeholders.

Maintaining a high bond rating also helps to lower operating expenses.



Investment Grade

Figure 18: CU-Boulder Faculty Salaries vs Peers



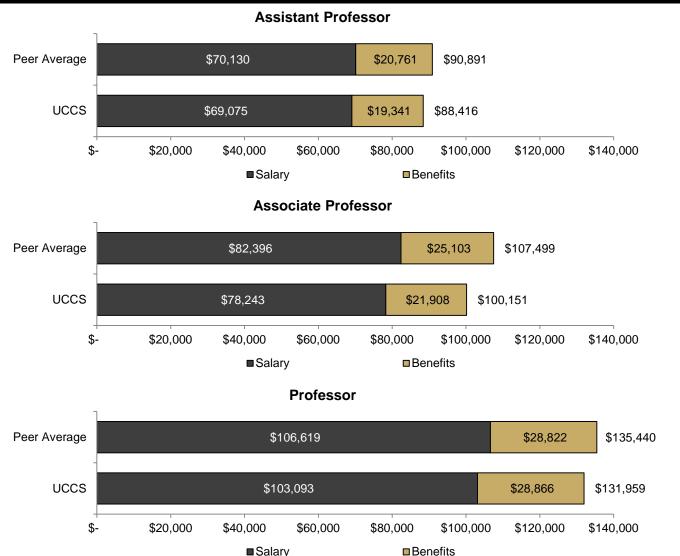
Average total compensation for Boulder faculty lags that of their peers for all faculty ranks. The disparity is greatest among full professors.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines. Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: AAUP 2014-15



Figure 19: UCCS Faculty Salaries vs Peers



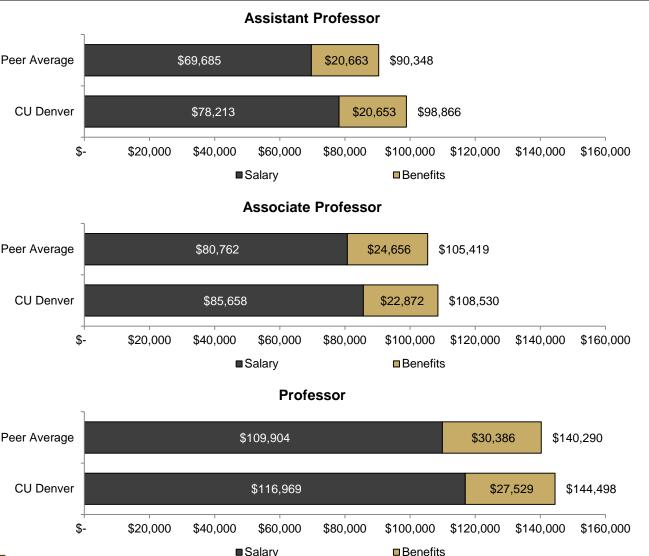
Average total compensation (salary plus benefits) for UCCS faculty lags that of their peers for all faculty ranks. The disparity is greatest among full professors.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines.
Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: AAUP 2014-15



Figure 20: CU Denver Faculty Salaries vs Peers



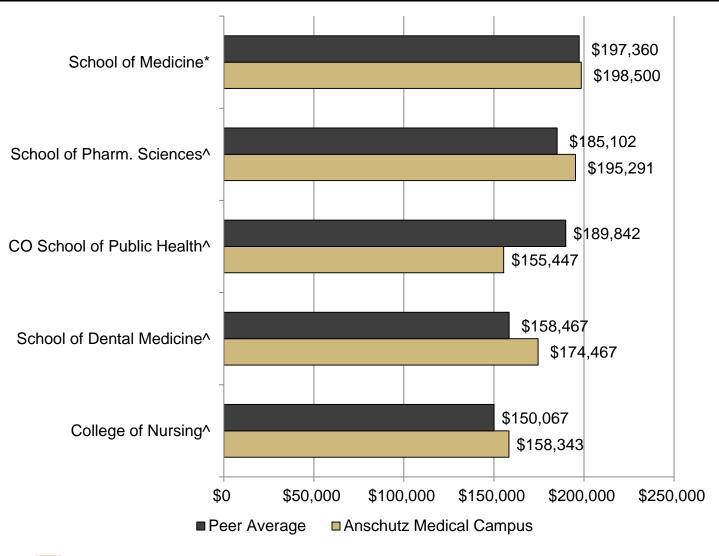
Average total compensation for faculty is slightly above that of faculty at peer institutions.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines.
Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: Peers data from AAUP 2014-15; Denver data provided by campus



Figure 21: Anschutz Medical Campus Faculty Salaries vs Peers



Depending on the discipline, the average salary for full professors varies compared to peers.

- * Total compensation
- ^ Salary only

Source: Data provided by campus.



Figure 22: CU Faculty & Staff - % Minority

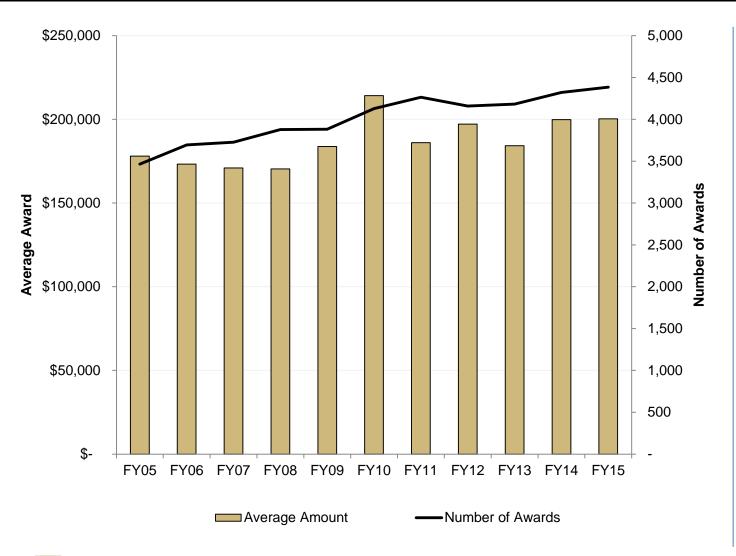


In Colorado, 31% of the population are racial or ethnic minorities.

Source: IPEDS, CU Institutional Research; Colorado percentage from the State Demography Office, 2015



Figure 23: Number of Research Awards and Average



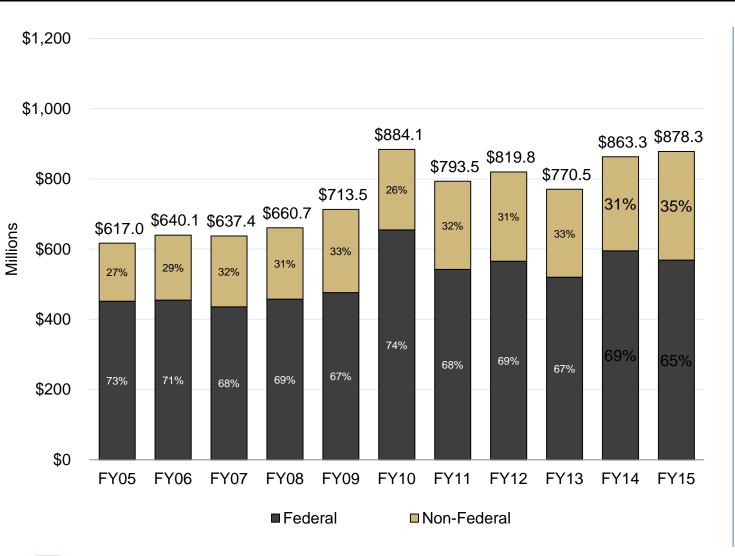
In FY 2015, CU received 4,385 awards, averaging just over \$200,000.

These amounts were only higher in FY 2010 when ARRA funds boosted research funding.

Source: CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports



Figure 24: Research Awards by Funding Source



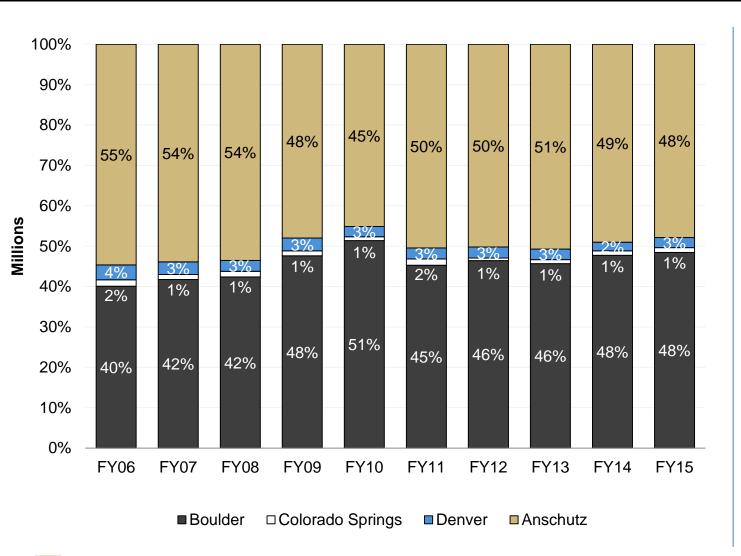
Federal agencies are the primary sources of research funding for the University of Colorado.

In FY 2015, the university received \$569 million in federal and \$310 million in non-federal research awards.

Source: CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports



Figure 25: Research Awards by Campus



FY 2014-15 Awards

Boulder: \$425.6m

UCCS: \$10.3m

Denver: \$22.2m

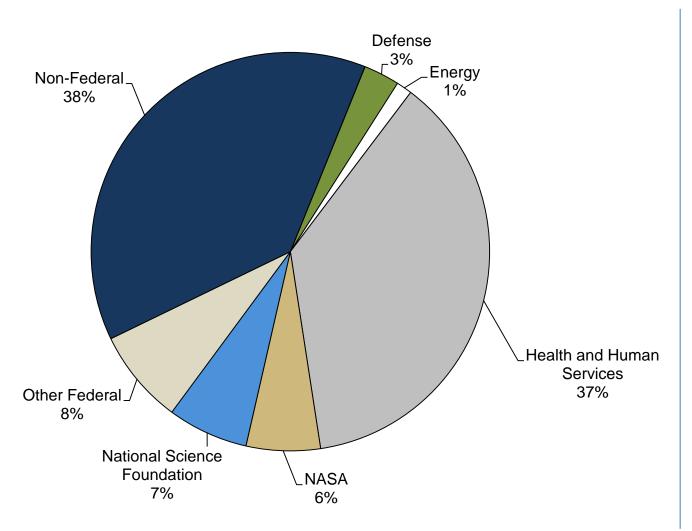
Anschutz: \$420.3m

Since FY 2005-06, sponsored research at Boulder has grown \$169 million (+66%) and \$70 million at Anschutz (+20%).

Source: CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports



Figure 26: Research Awards by Funding Source



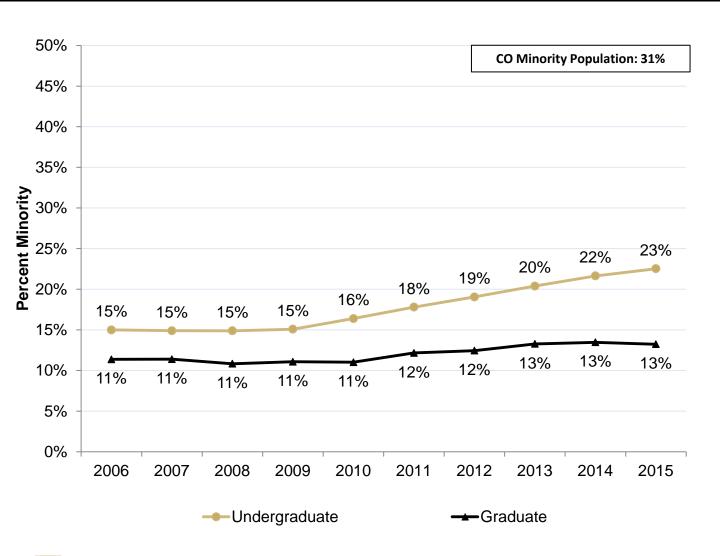
FY 2014-15

Over one-third of research funding received in FY 2015 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health.

CU is also very successful in attracting research dollars from the Department of Commerce, National Science Foundation, and NASA.



Figure 27: Boulder Student Enrollment – % Minority



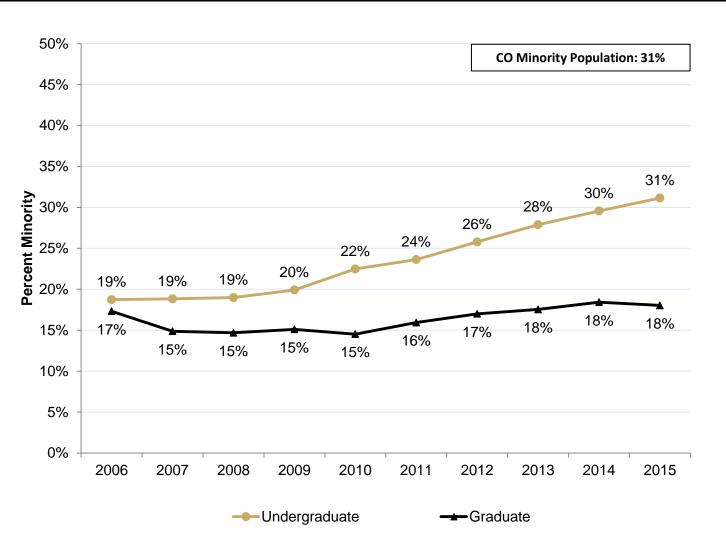
Following a period of stability, the percentage of minority students at the Boulder campus has increased each year for the last several few years.

Twenty-three percent of undergraduates and 13 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2015 are racial/ethnic minorities.

Source: CU Institutional Research, includes only Degree Seeking Students. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



Figure 28: UCCS Student Enrollment - % Minority



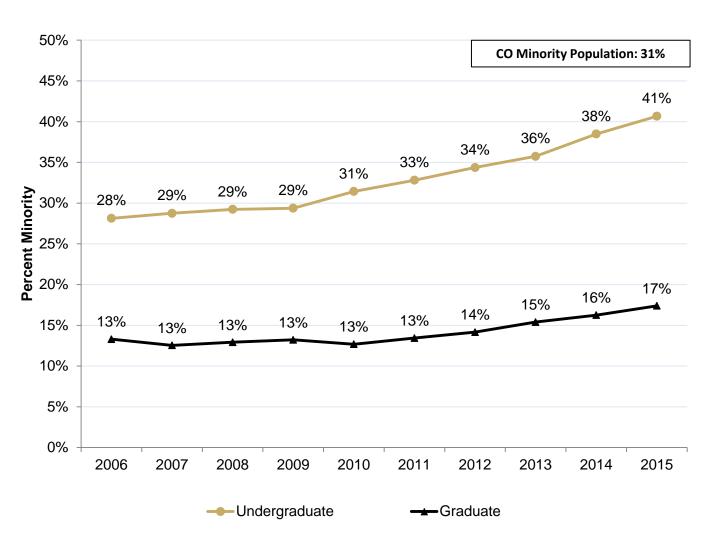
At UCCS, the percentage of minority students has increased dramatically over the past 10 years.

Thirty-one percent of undergraduates and 18 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2015 are racial/ethnic minorities.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



Figure 29: Denver Student Enrollment - % Minority



The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of minority students.

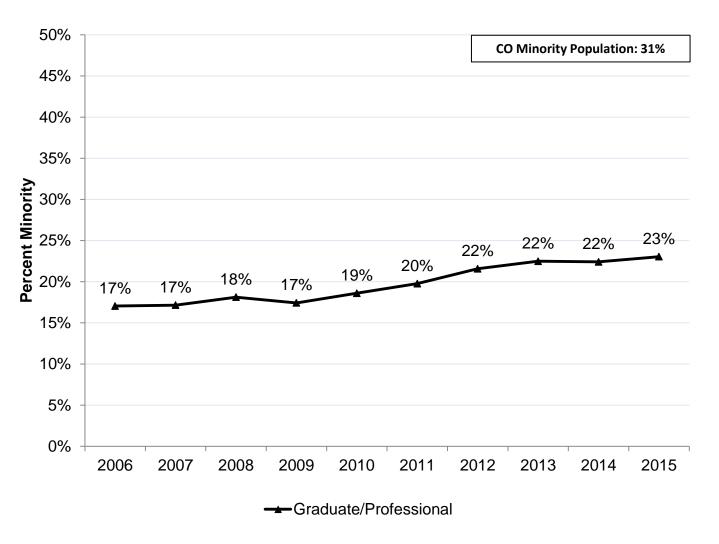
Students of color account for 41 percent of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2015.

In addition, the proportion of graduate minority students has increased during the last three years.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



Figure 30: Anschutz Medical Campus Enrollment - % Minority



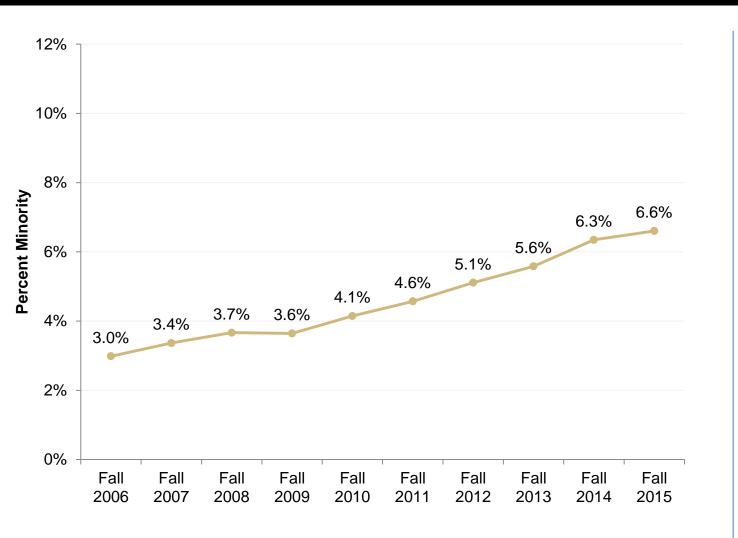
Minority enrollment in graduate and professional programs reached a high in Fall 2015.

Undergraduate enrollment (not shown) has grown to 27 percent, up from 13 percent in 2006.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



Figure 31: Percentage of International Students



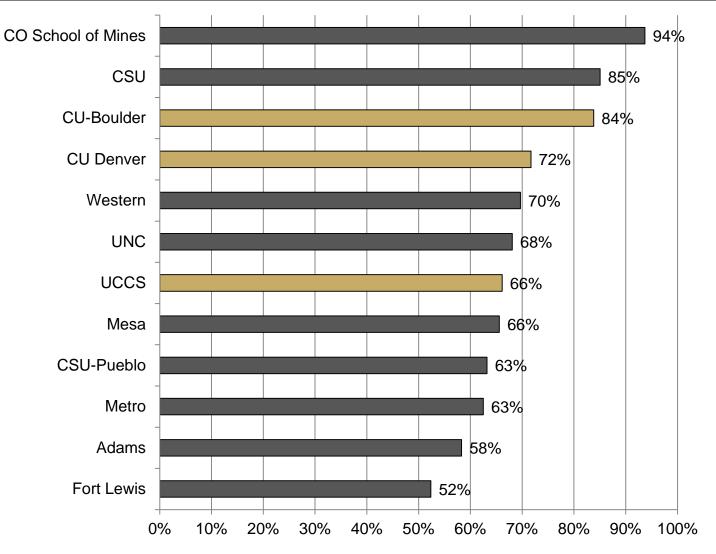
Includes degree seeking students on Temporary VISA, based on Fall Term Census Enrollment

International students represent 5% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate students.

Source: CU Institutional Research, Census Headcount Enrollment



Figure 32: Retention Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



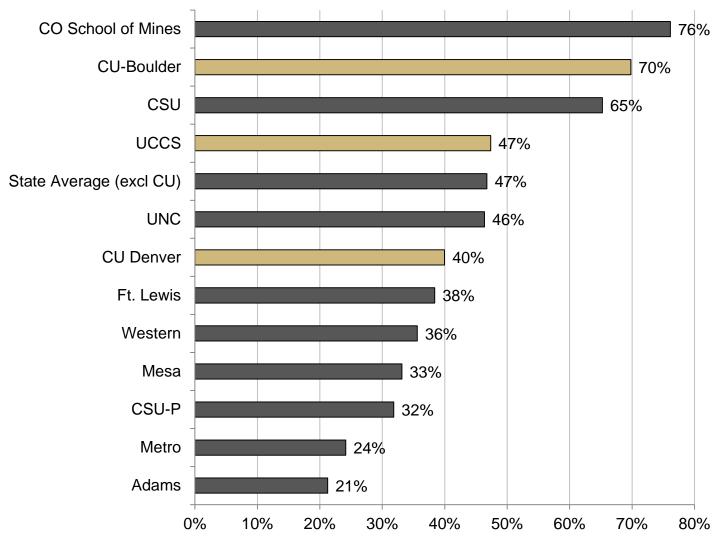
Fall 2013 to Fall 2014

Full-time freshman students, enrolled first fall and returning second fall term

Source: IPEDS, 2014



Figure 33: Graduation Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



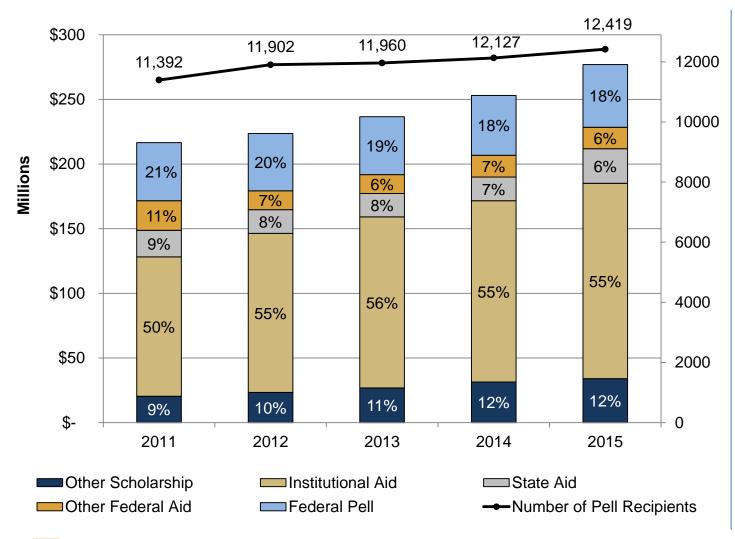
Fall 2008 to FY 2014

Freshman, full-time students, awarded a bachelor's degree within 6 years of first fall term.

Source: IPEDS, 2013-14



Figure 34: Financial Aid and Number of Pell Recipients



FY 2014-15

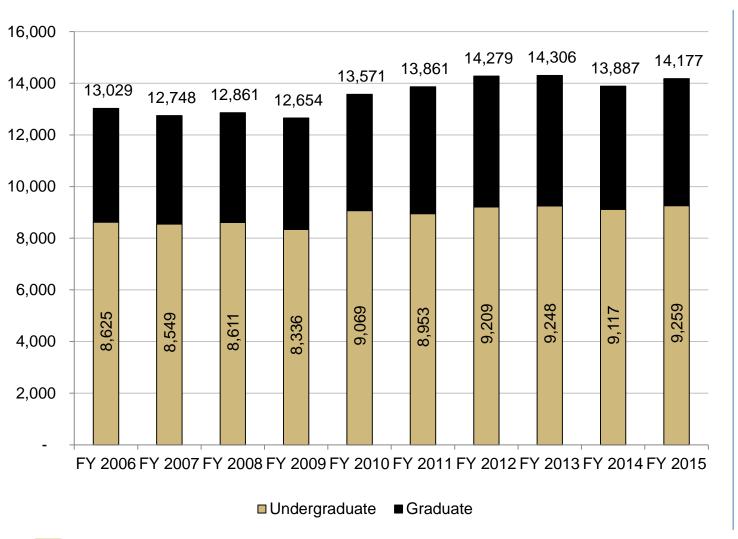
Financial Aid (other than loans) and Number of Pell Recipients

System wide, 28% of undergraduate students receive the Pell Grant.

Source: CDHE, SURDS Financial Aid



Figure 35: Degrees Awarded, by Level



FY 2006 to FY 2015

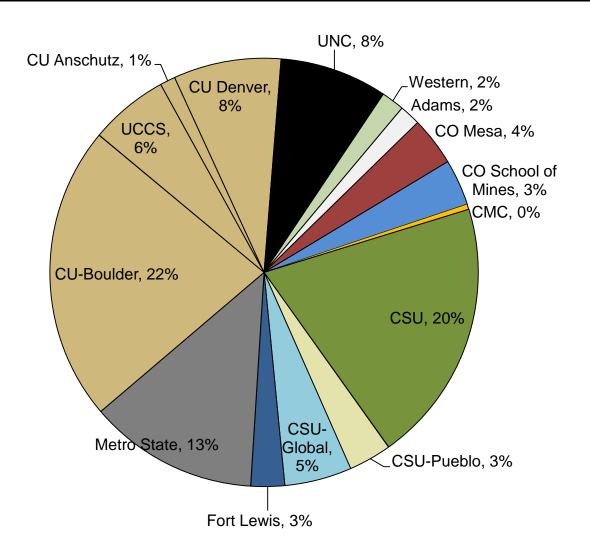
The number of awards has grown 9% since FY 2006.

Growth is split between undergraduate and graduate level programs.

Source: CU Institutional Research, Degrees Awarded. Data excludes double majors.



Figure 36: Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded



FY 2014-15

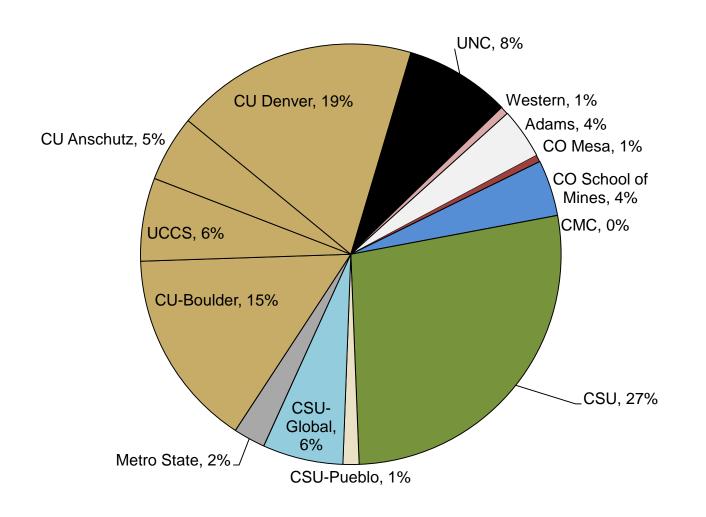
Total Baccalaureate Degrees in CO: 26,280

In FY 2015, CU awarded nearly 10,000 baccalaureate degrees, 37 percent of the total awarded by Colorado's public four-year institutions.

Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded. Data includes double majors.



Figure 37: Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded



FY 2014-15

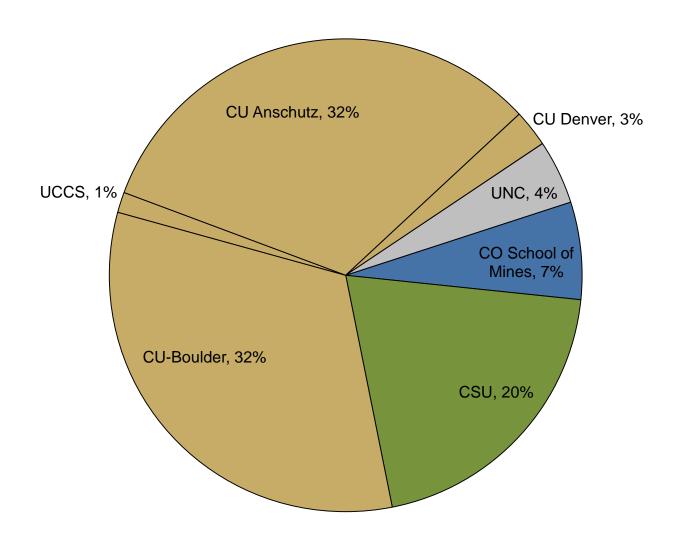
Total Master's Degrees in CO: 8,045

CU awarded more than 3,600 master's degrees, 45 percent of all master's degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions.

Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded.



Figure 38: Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded



FY 2014-15

Total Degrees: 1,867

CU awarded nearly 1,300 doctoral degrees, 70 percent of all doctoral degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions.

Of the doctoral degrees awarded by CU, more than half were professional degrees. The majority of those degrees were awarded in the health professions, including medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, physical therapy, and nursing.

Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded.



Figure 39: Online Education

	Boulder	Colorado Springs	Denver Anschutz	CU Total
Online Degree Offerings	4	13	24	41
# of Online Courses	381	525	474	1,380
Enrollments	12,448	11,044	20,490	43,982
Student Credit Hours	35,663	30,880	60,004	126,547
Headcount (unduplicated)*	7,354	3,932	9,181	20,467
Headcount of Students Enrolled Exclusively Online (unduplicated)*	1,239	1,262	2,338	4,839

^{*} A single student is counted only once in the year.
Includes extended studies courses. Does not include hybrid courses or sections.

FY 2014-15

CU has extensive online course offerings.

More than 20,000 students across the system took at least one online course, generating more than 126,000 credit hours.

Over 4,800 students were only enrolled in online courses.

Source: CU Institutional Research

